SWAYS IN THE WIND

The Effect of the Elements Upon the Washington Monument.

DELICATE TESTING DEVICES

Firmness of the Foundation of the Mammoth Obelisk.

THE WORK OF VANDALS



LTHOUGH OUR cautious Uncle Sam. is reluctant in spending his money on luxury and useless adornment, when he has built anything for us he sees always that the greatest care is taken to keep it in good condition and proper repair. This was very forci-

bly impressed on a representative of The ho dropped in on Custodian Hawkins of the Washington monument a few days ago, and learned many interesting facts in regard to the precautions taken by the government against the possible effects which the weather might have toward moving the world's greatest risk and phenom-

enon of engineering from its foundation. Although for ten years, reckoning only from the time when the capstone was placed upon the monument, its 81,120 tons in a few years. It will then be unnecesresting on a foundation only 126 1-2 feet square and thirty-eight feet deep (from a height almost fifteen times that number), resting on the sandy bank of the river, with ported from France and Switzerland.

"In a few years. It will then be unnecessary to import them, as we do now, almost exclusively. Many of the snails to be found in the restaurants of New York and on the tables of some private families are imported from France and Switzerland."

"In the Canton of Zurich Switzerland." a pressure of five tens per square foot, the monument has only settled a small fraction of an inch in one corner.

Continuous Swaying. But, as far as the obelisk itself is concerned, it seems that it is undergoing a continual bending, first to one side and then to the other, according to the direction or velocity of the wind. "There is a vertical variation from the plummet line," said Mr. Hawkins, "whenever the wind is blowing. Today we have a slight breeze from the southwest, and the extreme point has moved from its normal position, perhaps a few hundredths of an inch, toward the northeast. But upon the instant of the wind's changing the position will be different, and if there should suddenly be a caim the elasticity of the stone would throw the structure directly into its normal resting piace. In a very heavy gale sometimes we have noted as much as a quarter of an inch deviation from the plumb but this has no effect upon the stone, which always goes back to its proper position."

Measuring the Slightest Movement. Although it is strictly against the rules of the monument to put one's nose into anything behind closed doors, the writer was shown the secret workings of the devices used for testing the various turns which the edifice makes in the face of the wind. Behind the elevator, in a small closet, tunneled out of the stone, whose dampness and darkness, until the electric light was turned on, might set one's teeth chattering, at the resemblance it bore to the sepulchers of the pyramids, is a very simple contrivance which shows every sway; g of the great granite pile in any

A shall copper wire, which has been stretched and straightened to its utmost, protected by a tin pipe, hangs from the extreme top of the shaft, and suspends a heavy plummet, which hangs in a vessel of oil. Two small transits are placed at right angles to one another in a horizontal plane, and to the wire, vertically, are focused on the wire, and magnify it so that the hair lines on the lenses coincide with it on either side when in a normal position. By scale inside the deviations from the nornal are reckoned to the thousandth of an inch in any direction. A report of these observations is submitted to the War De-partment daily by Mr. Hawkins, and there a record has been kept of every twitch and tremble the monument has made since its

Examining the Foundation.

In addition to the condition of the obelisk itself, inspection is made of the elevation of the foundation, but it seems that no change is looked for by the authorities, who only examine it annually, unless nature's elements are remarkably irregular; as, for inthe clouds or a freshet in the mail. These observations are made with the level and rod, from a bench stone, which may be seen by lifting a "sewer-trap lid,"
fifty or seventy-five feet away on the south This is compared with the elevation of an iron sill, which is placed just under the cement paving around the base.

Although much time and money are spent in observing the irresistible effects of nature's elements upon the outside of the monument, there are other destructive elements on the inside, which must be watched to a much closer degree. Here the frequent acts of vandalism appear to give the authorities the most anxiety for the endur-ance of the structure, and it really stands to reason that our monument will be holods of the relic seeker are suppressed in some way. But, as the conductor of a watchman patrolling every landing of the stairway to keep these destroyers from their antics. Every one of the one hundred and seventy-nine memorial stones, which is in any way delicate, has been badly defaced. In one place there is a bas relief of the father of his country us a nose. A locomotive is chiseled out of another stone, but not a spoke from the delicate wheels or a protruding corner which could be defaced is left. But the loss, which appeals most to Mr. Hawkins' wrath, while making mention of these things, was the marring of the Nevada stone. From this every one of the letters, made of Senator Stewart's brightest silver, except one, was dug out in three hours,

Free From Accidents.

On being asked about the casualties which have occurred of late Mr. Hawkins received a scratch since the opening ceremenies, nine years ago. The elevator, the same which was used for lifting all of the heavy blocks of stone, is equipped with an automatic "non-dropping brake," which is tested every day, and has never refused to work.

marvelous vibration, show no signs of weakening.

"Are you troubled much with the crank element?" Mr. Hawkins was asked.
"Very few have bothered me," he said.
"The only crank whom I can remember just now came over here only a few days ago. He was a strange, wild-eyed looking fellow, whose impatience to go up to the top attracted our suspicion, for we keep an open eye for all such fellows. Carrying an ordinary preserve jar under his arm he went up in the elevator to the top landing, when he proceeded to sow some gray stuff out of the different windows. When asked by one of the watchmen what her he had had her cremated and was trying to scatter what was left of her in as many directions as possible. He was so much affronted at the resistance to Col. Wilson's office in the War Department to get permission from him to finish planting his wife."

Mr. Hawkins has no fear that the monuof years as we see it now. He quoted the authority of an eminent engineer, who visited him not long ago, and who, after making a careful examination, expressed

"As it is now built," he said, "I have every confidence in its standing against every phenomenon of the elements, but had the government built it according to the original lesign, submitted to the first subscribers, I doubt if it would have lasted this long."

A lithograph of this old design is to be seen in the small marble building adjacent selected 'Out of Kansas.' to the monument, over toward the agricultural grounds. It was drawn by Robert
Mills, architect, in 1846, and was "corporate is unquestionably the best preservative of the to the monument, over toward the agri-

trymen," by John Quincy Adams, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and others, whose signatures

present edifice, counting the subscriptions and appropriations. But as this first conception had very little, if any, of the pyramidal shape characteristic of the monu-

ment, as it now stands, there seems to be more truth than fiction in this estimate of

its strength, and we may thank our stars that the former project did not go through.

HOW SNAILS ARE RAISED.

Fortunes Made in Raising Them.

a well-known uptown restaurant to a Tri-

bune reporter a few days ago, "how many

snails are eaten in this city. I remember

well the first time we added them to our

bill of fare not many years ago. We cook-

ed them day after day, displayed the fact

in large letters on our tills of fare, but it

was all in vain. The patrons of the house

seemed afraid to try them. We lost con-

siderable money in our efforts to introduce

them to New York. At first they remained

on our hands, and day after day we were

obliged to throw our supply into the waste barrels to be carried away as food for ani-mals. But it is different now. People

seem to have overcome their prejudices, and snails in various forms are ordered so frequently that we have ceased to be sur-prised. I do not doubt at all that they will become a favorite dish among New Yorkers.

Fortunes, in fact, may be made by their cultivation, and the enterprising Americans who begin 'farming' them now will be cer-

"In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland," added the hotel man, "a number of peasants have established large snail farms, from which they derive handsome incomes. Soft land, covered not too thickly with trees in the feet of the covered in the covere

trees, is the favorite breeding place for these little horned animals. The trees and shade must not be too thick, because the

uncovered snails will then die in great quantities in the autumn and early winter. In the sun they usually get large, hand-some, white-shelled houses, and the snails with such coverings are always the best.

The earth should contain a good percentage of lime or chalk, so that the snails can easily get material for their houses. Neither

should the earth be what we call 'fat.' If the earth does not contain sufficient lime the farmers should sprinkle it with burned

chalk or sand. The snails lay their eggs in May. To keep them from 'running' away

from the farm there should be a wooden fence about two feet high built about it. On the fence iron vitriol or some bad-smell-

ing oil should be sprinkled. It is not a bad idea, either, to surmount the fence with

nails placed closely together, as this will prevent the snails from crawling over.

square meter of earth. One person can easily raise 20,000 to 25,000 snails on fifty

to be recommended for this purpose.

"The best food for snails is salad, cabbage, kitchen waste, nettles and dandellons. In dry weather they cat nothing, but as soon as it rains they seem to become hungry and seek food. If the food is not at hand when they want it they will try in every way to escape from their bounds. White-leaved weeds seem to satisfy them also. If the farmers wish to make them

the moss at this time of the year and re-main there until they are wanted. When

they are covered with their shells they are

screed out, according to size and quality.

If they have finely rounded or vaulted

houses, which shine in the sunlight, then they are nice and fat, and the purchaser

them they will open their shells and burst

"A different method of raising snalls is

used in parts of Bavaria. There they have

"In Switzerland the monks of the Capu

chin order raise large quantities of snails.
"Americans have not begun to pay much attention to their cultivation as yet, but

more popular every year with New York gourmands."

A MICROBE-PROOF BUILDING.

The Advantages That May Result From

a Recent Japanese Invention.

A new kind of dwelling house has been

vented. It is remarkable in many ways, be

ing suitable for any climate, whether trop

ical or arctic, air and water tight and as

near disease-proof as any building can be

made. It is warranted microbe-proof and

through any accident or oversight final its way within the forbidden precincts the con-

ditions it finds there will be so obnoxious

to its taste and feelings that it will imme-

diately die of despair. The new kind of

building is a Japanese invention. Dr. W.

Van der Hayden of Yokohama is the orig-inator and builder. He has constructed

one for his own use, and has lived in it for

over a year, testing its good qualities be-fore publishing to the world any of its pe-

Glass is the chief article of construction

in the new building. Its walls are con-structed of a series of glass boxes filled with a solution of alum. These boxes are formed of two panes of glass each four-tenths of an inch in thickness. The glass

fixed in iron frames screwed together.

The whole is so constructed that the build-

ing will resist the influence of heat, cold,

shocks and earthquakes. Between the joints of the iron framework felt is inserted and

ber covering the joints. Over the glass is

is placed a light wooden frame which is

covered with cement to protect the interior from the radiation of heat. The building

tween affording air passages to neutralize

No doors or windows appear in the build-

ing proper. The superstructure is placed on a foundation of brick, the walls of which

inclose a sort of basement, and it is through

and from the residence portion are obtain-

on the most scientific principles. Pure air is secured from the upper atmosphere and

conveyed to the interior of the building

through pipes, after it has been screened through fine wire netting and filtered

through cotton batting so as to deprive it

of any microbes or other disease germs it might contain. After being used it escapes

from the house through valves fixed in the walls and ceilings for that purpose. The

outside through pipes running to open flues in the rooms and as it passes away through

these a draft is created which assists in

ventilating the rooms. The whole limits of

The Best of Names.

"Jobson thinks he has at last written the

"Oh, the name has bothered him no little. He halted a long while between 'In Ole Vir-

made as aseptic as a

the building are

From Truth.

wound dressing of Lister.

great American drama "

"What's the title of it?"

this basement that ingress and egress

has outer and inner walls, with a space b

all atmospheric influences without.

then the space is covered with boards. roof is flat and is supported by cast-iron pillars. It, too, is glass, with strips of rub-

cultarities. The tests applied have been atisfactory in their results that the world

is now informed of them.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

"As a rule one can raise 500 snails to a

From the New York Tribun

Popular Dish With New Yorkers-

"It is surprising," said the proprietor of

it bears.

The base consisted of a circular colonnade. or pantheon, 250 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, supported by four concentric circles of Greek-Ionic columns. cles of Greek-Ionic columns.

Upon this was to rest the obelisk, 500 feet high, almost a solid quadrangle. The pantheon was to be used as a hall for statuary, and a martial group, resembling the Columbian quadriga, on the ill-fated peristyle of the world's fair, was to adorn the base of the obelisk, facing the city.

This structure would have cost the government \$1,600,000, \$300,000 more than the present edifice, counting the subscriptions Out Cheating Schemes.

Traps.

TRIALS OF POSTMASTERS

HE MISTAKES OF country postmasters give endless trouble



and anxiety to the Post Office Department at Washington. For example, there is the business of giving information to swindlers. Dishonest persons write to postmasters all over the Union, offering gold watches or valuable

books in exchange for lists of the names of people who get mail at their post offices. In this way they get hold of innumerable "alive addresses, among which to distribute their fraudulent advertisements. The government of late has been trying hard to put a stop to this

The rural postmaster furnishes the list required of him and waits hopefully for his watch. It is hardly necessary to say that he never receives it. Meanwhile, complaints of the sharper have reached the Post Office Department. He is doing business, maybe, from Jersey City. The postmaster there is instructed to hold his mail unless he will identify himself. This frightens him, and he fails to comply. His letters go to the dead letter office at Wash-

their enterprises through the mails, the latter have steadily the best of it. Now and then one of them is caught and punished. but such an occasional episode does not seriously interfere with this species of masters are selling lists of names and that respectable persons in various parts of the country are receiving objectionable medical pamphlets and fraudulent literature in quantities. Those petty government offieasily raise 20,000 to 25,000 snails on fifty square meters. The space, however, must not be too cramped. When the sun shines too hotly snails like to conceal themselves. It is therefore necessary to provide hiding places, so to speak. Moss along the fence about the snail park and low sheds made by placing boards over a framework are to be recommended for this purpose.

"The best food for snails is salad cabcials, in fact, too often serve innocently as intermediaries between swindlers and the people. They are utilized as cat's-paws for working all manner of "fakes" and "skin games" at the expense of a confid-

Estates in England.

At one of the most remarkable of such the arrest and conviction, a few weeks ed was to send to country postmasters all over the United States which they were requested to tack up in conspicuous places. The documents distributed gave notice that large sums were due to persons who were believed to reside in that vicinity, wherever it might

they are nice and fat, and the can tell that he has good ware.
"They are packed in boxes containing from 1,000 to 5,000 for shipment. Hay, or ther soft, loose material, is used to Naturally, the number of answers sent in some other soft, loose material, is used to keep them apart. They can stand cold bet-ter than heat. If it becomes too warm for might be entitled to the fortunes referred or profit.
to, were informed that they were happily not mistaken. But, before their could be acted upon, they were required to send \$25 to William Lord Moore, in London, for preliminary expenses. The money being forwarded, nothing more was heard of as much freedom as possible until the fall. Then they are picked up by the children or servants of the farmer and thrown into it. Undoubtedly the sharper gained an immense sum in this way. He gave no end of worry to the Post Office Department, a deep hole. Grain is put in the hole, and they feed on this until they become fat enough to be sold. This is generally in the which was helpless, because the circulars and letters were mailed in England. The in vain to hunt William Lord Moore to his hole. Efforts equally fruitless were made fortunes await those who begin at the proper time. The snail as a delicacy has come to stay, and will become more and to corner a person called Leger, who acted as Moore's agent in New York. Finally Moore was run down in London, and, Eng-land being too hot to hold him, he skipped away to the United States. He was capin Chicago, but escaped from the marshal who had him in charge. Before finishing the story it is necessary

to go back about twenty years and re-view the romantic career of a person known as the Rev. George Frederick Burgoyne Howard. He was an Englishman, the son of a policeman. For a while he was in the royal navy, and afterward, he served in the United States navy, from which he deserted. He taught a negro school in South Carolina, and during the epoch of the carpet-bag he was a trial justice in that state. To escape prosecution for malfeasance in office he fied, eloping with the wife of a railway man. Later on he leserted her, went to Georgia and became a Baptist should any stray disease-producing germ preacher.

More Cheek Than Morals.

The Rev. G. W. F. Howard had a large red beard, hair of the same color, and a trunk, followed. most plausible address. He possessed no where he set up a "claim agency" under the name of Leger. The business was of a kind that could be conducted more safely and advantageously from abroad, and so he transferred it to London, where he called himself by various aliases, while known to correspondents from this side of the water as William Lord Moore.

How he was finally causht has been already told. After escaping from the marshal he went back to Jackson, Tern, and gave himself up, thinking to bluff it out. He was again the Baptist preacher and knew nothing of William Lord Moore or It was all a case of mistaken identity. Unfortunately for him, the gov-ernment was determined to spare neither pains nor expense in procuring his convic-tion. Witnesses were brought from abroad to swear that he was William Lord Moore and none other. Ex-Minister Lincoln and man in England, went to Jackson for purpose of giving their testimony. The fense of the prisoner, conducted by himself, was a masterpiece of ingenious effron-

tery. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to and through postmasters is that of the plano prize. The swindler offers by circular 100 planofortes free to the first 100 persons planefortes free to the first 100 persons who send in applications to his "manufacturing firm." It is explained that the proposition is intended as an alvertisement. Everybody who is so foolish as to answer is a winner, of course, and is informed that the instrument will be forwarded on receipt of \$2.50 to pay for expressage and packing. The victim sends the money, and in due time receives the plane. It is a and in due time receives the piano. It is a miniature pianoforte, worth about 35 cents er procures from postmasters the names of farmers in their respective neighborhoods. He sends to them a circular offering to each recipient a corn shucker free on con-dition that he will exhibit it to his neighbors and speak favorably of it. The inno-cent agriculturist replies, and a demand made upon him for \$1.75 "for expressage and packing" produces the money. In re-turn the victim, who supposes that he is

FOR INDIGESTION

DUPES OF SHARPERS mowing-machine sharpener. The victim sends \$1 and gets in return a piece of pine sends \$1 and gets in return a piece of pine wood dipped in emery-value about half a cent. One swindler a while ago offered Country Postmasters Used to Carry ing of George Washington" for \$1. In acknowledgment of the cash he sent a two-cent postage stamp. The Post Office Department was not able to do anything PLAUSIBLE DEVICES FOR THE UNWARY

PLAUSIBLE DEVICES FOR THE UNWARY

The Kind of People Caught in the

Transport

Transport

Department was not able to do anything in this case because the perpetrator of the cheat had unquestionably performed the letter of his agreement. A new kind of quasi-fraud has recently engaged the attention of the department. So-called publishing companies circulate advertisements in which they offer a prize, usually \$20, to anybody who sends in correct guesses of certain "skeleton words." These words are partly spelled, some of the letters reare partly spelled, some of the letters re-maining to be supplied. They are so simple that any one who knows how to read can do them at a glance. It is explained that every person who finds out one or more of the words will receive a proportionate sum of money.

the words will receive a proportionate sum of money.

In due time every guesser is informed that he or she is a winner. Buthere comes in the inevitable requirement—one dollar must be sent to the publishing concern, as a year's subscription to a periodical, before the prize is payable. Having obtained the \$1, the firm discovers that there was a mistake, and the puzzle, which is so arranged that the skeletons will fit more than one set of words, was not guessed correctly after all. Nevertheless, it is disposed to be liberal, and the subscription "goes" just the same. The periodical, of course, is worthless.

Mean and Petty Swindles.

Mean and Petty Swindles. The Post Office Department only the other day shut up the business of an alleged publishing company in New Orleans, which distributed circulars among school teachers all over the country offering a set of Dickens' works for \$1. Its practice was simply to gobble the dollar and refrain from further correspondence. There is another dodge of superior ingenu-

ity, which consists in advertising to give away a check for \$100 with every two, or it may be three, watches purchased. The cneck is good enough probably, but is made payable only after the burer has and a sufficient number of watches to net \$100 in sufficient number of watches to net \$100 in profits for the manufacturing firm. Inasmuch as the firm keeps its own books it need not pay the \$100 until it gets ready. It will be observed that these swindles prosecuted through the mails are all of the meanest possible character. Most of them are intended to victimize poor people. Of such a nature are the offers of bogus patent attorneys, who get money out of inent attorneys, who get money out of in-ventors by pretending to be able to place the latter in communication with capitalters go to the dead letter office at Washington, where they are opened. The postmaster's list of names being found in one of the envelopes, a sharp note is sent to him, asking what excuse he has for violating the regulations, which positively forbid the giving of such information.

Nevertheless, in the perpetual struggle that is maintained between the Post Office Department and swindlers who conduct their enterprises through the mails, the latmiliar are the sharpers who offer crayen portraits free, subsequently demanding large prices for cheap frames to inclose the worthless pictures. "Valuable timekeepers" purchased by rural bumpkins turn criminal activity. Many complaints have out to be sun dials. Of course, nobody has any sympathy for the people defrauded by come in recently to the effect that post- the green-goods game; they deserve all

they get.
One of the most remarkable swindles ever heard of was set on foot recently by the establishment of more than a score of small post offices in South Carolina. The chief conspirator was quite a prominent man in that part of the country, named Barrett, and it was by his influence that the department was persuaded to create fictitious, the localities chosen being unin-habited. Nevertheless, the postmasters were able to procure large quantities of goods, paying for some of them with post-age stamps furnished by Uncle Sam and frauds an effective blow has been dealt by obtaining credit for others. To square the arrest and conviction, a few weeks accounts at Washington, they rendered

ments in the malls. However, it cannot be denied that they are far more sinned against than sinning, being commonly emresponse to these circulars was enormous.

Persons who replied in the hope that they RENE BACHE.

MEASURING A CRIMINAL.

A Description of the French Method of Identification.

"Call the prisoner," said my guide, M David of the service, and immediately the guard brought in a short, rather stout man, British authorities, being asked for help, clad only in undershirt and trousers. His became greatly interested in the case, but the Scotland Yard detectives tried for years agreeable, and his eyes were bright and dark. He seemed to be perfectly indifferent to what awaited him, and gave his name and country without hesitation.

"He has been arrested for stealing rabbefore. We'll make the observations together, and you may record them on this card," handing me a piece of cardboard, with many peculiar divisions and subdivisions marked on it.

"Observations Anthropometriques," wa the introductory heading, and "height" the first division. The prisoner was directed to place himself against a high measuring board, bearing at the side a scale. A flat board was placed across the top of his head, and the height it marked

Without changing his position, the arms of the prisoner were stretched at full length, and the third measure taken. The second measure, the curvature of the spine is rarely taken. The fourth, height of the

The next step was a little more complimorals worth mentioning, but his cheek is down, and a jointed compass, furnished described as amazing. After a while he with a semi-circular scale divided into described as amazing. After a while he turned up at Jackson, Tenn., as paster of a church. Scandals caused by his doings split the congregation in two, one part standing by the preacher and starting a new church under his ministration. He left that town and went to New York, where he set up a "claim agency" under the back of the foreign applied to his head, one foot being braced against the root of the skull, in search of the point of greatest depth. When it was supposed to have been reached, the compass was set and again applied to see if the foot could be moved over the back of the head, touchfreely all over the back of the head, touch ing without hurting, and without coming to a point which it could not pass. If such a point is reached, evidently there is greater depth than the one before regis tered, and the instrument must be read-justed. After three trials the greatest depth was found and read out. same way the width was taken, and then followed the measurements of the ear.

"These measurements of the head," said my guide, "are of extreme importance, because so sure. A tricky subject may expand his chest or shrink his stature, but he cannot add to or subtract from the length and breadth of the skull. And now

The prisoner was told to step upon a a way that the entire weight should comupon the left foot. The measuring of the foot was followed by that of the left middle and little fingers and of the left forearm.
"All good measures," observed my conductor; "for the rule rests against bones, and no dissimulation is possible on the part of the subject, and the chance for error on the part of the operator is little. And now for the eyes." The man was placed in a strong, full light, and told to regard the operator in the

face. The latter then raised the left eyelid slightly, and seemed to be making mental

From Harper's Bazar. The young couple were noted as soon as they entered the railroad car, and immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they at any toy store. A good many "skin were remarkably self-possessed, and acted games" of this character are conducted through the mails. For example, the sharp-time the other passengers began to doubt time the other passengers began to doubt ever, the young man rose to remove his overcoat, and a shower of rice fell out, while the passengers smiled broadly. But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and turning to his partner, remarked, audibly: "By Jove, May, I've stolen the groom's

MISS CYNTHIA'S FRONT PORCH

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE EVENING STAR BY MRS. D. TASKER.

lance, had "done up" the work, and now, at the close of a summer's day, sat on her front doorstep to enjoy the quiet evening hour. She had lived in the little town of Middlebourn fifty uneventful years, and since the death of her mother, four years before, all alone in the gabled-roof homestead that had sheltered her childhood.

Miss Cynthia worked hard to make both ends meet and also to lay by a small surplus yearly for a cherished object. She did clear starching for Mrs. Peirson, up on the hill, made jellies and preserves, which the grocer sold for her, and pieced innumerable quilts for the neighbors, who had no time to work up their own calico and worsted. But she did not mind the work. She-was thankful to possess this home of her own, if there were only four rooms, two above and two below, simply furnished, but clean and neat as hands could make them. There was a tiny yard in front, fall of old-fashioned flowers, a kitchen garden back and a long green strip running down to a thread-like stream, rather stony and of little value, but so convenient, Miss Cynthia said, to bleach clothes.

On this particular evening Miss Cynthia's usually serene countenance wore a look of unwonted cheerfulness and animation. Presently her evidently happy thoughts broke forth in words, for, from being so much alone, she had fallen into the nabit of talking aloud. "Sakes alive! an' I'm agoin' to have my front porch at last! Let me see how many years I've been savin' up fur it, an' setten on this same doorstep an' plannin' it out in my head! Three years or more! an' now the money is all ready fur the carpenter, safe in the blue mug in the corner cupboard. I always did want a front porch, it's so comfortable an' stylish like.
"Being as this is Saturday night, bright

an' early Monday mornin' I'll go an' see Mr. Thomson, fur they do say he is the best workman, an' I must have the best on that porch. I'll have some frescoes on it, as Mis' Smith calls 'em, an' it shall be painted white, with a green band. I'll git a Martha Washington rose to climb over it, fur I hear it's a fast grower, an a Virginia creepe: to make a shade. Mis' Cannon promised me a cuttin.'"

Miss Cynthia's heart was full of hope and expectation, and her thoughts did not dwell for a moment on the truth that her con-templated porch represented months and years of self-denial-bread without butter ofttimes, meatless dinners, a thrice-trimmed bonnet, and made-over dresses; those minor trials were as nothing, now that she had attained her desire. It was Miss Cynthla's rule to close

house and retire early Saturday nights, so as to be fresh for Sunday morning, and on the same principle she always laid out on the spare bed her simple Sunday attire; a straw bonnet and plain black dress, with a starched white skirt, the latter a luxury Miss Cynthia delighted in, and which she maintained was no extravagance, as she dic it up herself.

Miss Cynthia never allowed anything, ex-

cept illness, to keep her from her seat, on the Sabbath day, in the meeting house, at the end of the street. Some one once suggested to her that, as she worked so hard during the week, she would be excusable to sometimes remain at home, but she replied the department was persuaded to treat the offices, appointing as postmasters men whom he selected. The whole business was while in the sanctuary, and her look of peace and satisfaction when she came out, and the sanctuary are the localities chosen being uninrefreshed in green pastures and by still

Before the last bell had begun to ring Miss Cynthia, hymn book in hand, wended her way to meeting, little thinking that ago, of a man whose ingenious tricks have puzzled the police here and abroad for a puzzled the police here and abroad for a traveling through that region, quickly

false affidavits as to cancellations. The fraud was exposed by an inspector who, in a certain sense, would be revolutionized. It was a little difficult at first for her to number of years past. This was the individual who, under the name of William Lord Moore, conducted a so-called "claim agency" in London, advertising to procure in England legacies and estates amounting to many millions of dollars for persons in their bailiwicks who are likely to be influenced with reference to voting by judiciously-selected partisan literature. This is them. Of course, the said estates and legacies were whelly mythleal. The method for a traveling through that region, quickly found out what was going on.

Postmasters in small places are often called on by Congressmen and politicians in their bailiwicks who are likely to be influenced with reference to voting by judiciously-selected partisan literature. This is an abuse which the civil service commission is most anxious to put a stop to. Of course, the said estates and legacies were whelly mythleal. The method found out what was going on.

Postmasters in small places are often to keep her thoughts off the porch, and her tender conscience gave her a twinge at tissues take place very method throwing off its impurities every dereliction, but when the singing and prayer were over, and the pastor began his term with Paine's Celery Compound.

Purify the blood and inverse the pastor began his term with Paine's Celery Compound.

Hard times and overwe have done it unto the least of these, my have done it unto the least of these, my have done it unto me." He method to the pastor began his term with Paine's Celery Compound. is most anxious to put a stop to. Of course, the postmasters represent whichever party may be in power at Washington, and it is unquestionably a fact that they have frequently been employed to propose a politic country will be a quently been employed to propagate politi-cal doctrine. They have been accused of discriminating against opposition docu-ments in the malls. However, it cannot "It might entail self-denial and inconvenience," he said, "but we to do it, in His name?" he said, "but were they not willing

And now there came to Miss Cynthia a thought, a pang and a fierce conflict. She walked quietly home directly after service, and all the way a new path and a new life seemed spread before her; she could not define her emotions. She did not stop to caress the large tabby cat that fawned upon her at the door, but going upstairs laid aside her bonnet, took off and folded up her dress and stiff, white skirt and put them on their accustomed shelf in the closet, for Miss Cynthia was very me thodical in her ways, even under such pressure as the present, and went down to eat her dinner. That over and the tabby fed, door, and sat down in the splint-bottom

chair to think.
"I can't do it," she said aloud; "I can't.
I'm not used to young ones around; they'd
pull my flowers, eat the green apples, dirty my floors an' ruin the new red an "He has been arrested for stealing rab-bits at Robinson," said my guide. "Our her precious old life. Put them children in business is to find if he has ever been up my nice, clean beds? Use my best, lavender scented sheets, an' the quilts me an' mother made? The house is too small—there ain' no more room in the kitchen than fur me an' tabby, an', besides, where's the money to come from but off of that porch? No;

I ain't called upon to do it."

Above, below, all around her vibrated the words, "In His name." Impulsively she sank down on her knees, and with uplifted eyes and clasped hands she made her sacri-"Take it, dear Lord!" she cried, willin' to give it all, porch, house, my time, myself, everything, blessed Master A simple soul and a simple faith, but it nade her happy and benefited others. Monday morning Miss Cynthia arose with did up her work, and then sat

own with paper and pencil to make some calculations She had laid by \$40, and that amount oom. Suddenly there came an inspiration. "Old Mr. Dent's tent!" she exclaimed. The one he used to travel around with his

back of the house, put the cooking stove up in it, an' the table, an' eat there, an' up in it, an' the table, an' eat there, an' keep the house cool and tidy to sleep in, an' that will give room fur the six, fur I guess I can move my bed in the regular kitchen; it will be a regular outin' fur me an' them children. I must put on my bonnet an' go was no one but Tabby to see.

When the down train whistled the follow-the evening Miss Cynthia was in quite a condition. der before they all be tuk up."

For now, that Miss Cynthia had thrown

The tears rushed to Miss Cynthia's eyes. She could not tell even her kind pastor of

her struggle, the sacrifice of her cherished scheme and above all the mainspring of her action, but he guessed in part and said softly: "'In His name,' Miss Cynthia." Miss Cynthia's next call was upon Mr. Dent, whom she found at home. my tent fur them young uns the parson told us bout Sunday, Miss Cynthia? Take it, to be sure, an your more 'an welcome, and no rent to be spoken of. I an' Jim will cart it over and pitch it today."

But Miss Cynthia was too independent to accept the use of the tent for nothing, and insisted on his taking a doilar bill to pay

for the time consumed in putting it up, and also setting in place the cooking stove and Now a call on the hill and her errands would be completed. Mrs. Judge Pierson, kind and benevolent, was always glad to see the contented face of Miss

Ray. "Walk in, Miss Cynthia. I wish you were not always so busy that you could come up "Thanky, Miss Pierson, I ain't a minthanky, also rerson, I am a min-ute to stay. I've got a little business on hand this mornin'. I hate to ask you, but if you could git somebody to do your clear starching fur some weeks, I'd be powerful

no one can suit me as well as you. Ar you not feeling strong this warm weather?" Miss Cynthia clasped her hands nervous-ly. Doubtless some would think her fool-ish and presumptuous, but once having put

GET STRONG--'TIS SPRING.

Miss Cynthia Ray, to use her own parance, had "done up" the work, and now, That Makes People Well.



January stands first in the calcudar only for con- Paine's Celery Compound. Liver and kidney tree

venience of business. Now is the time to get well!

Through the long winter most men and women cases of the stomach and nerves by Paine's Colory

do not taste fresh air nor drink in sunlight oftener | Compound starts at the very cause of the trouble than once a week or once a fortnight. thin, watery blood, and jangled, shaky perces. It is no wonder so many hard-working men and women approach spring with a feeling of weakness of plain, hard-working people are today strong and and debility and a languer of mind they cannot happy whose lives were full of wretchedness and shake off without the assistance of a blood purifier weakness before trying Paine's Celery Compound and a true food for the nerves and brain. Beyond a doubt the cest spring medicine is Paine's Celery Compound. With its use diseases now be thoroughly driven out of the system by Paine's Celery Compound, the remedy that makes loosen their hold in the spring.

These are the favorable months for attacking people well.

rheumatism, lumbago, nervous diseases and weakness of the digestive organs, and Paine's Celery Compound cures them where everything else fails. The most eminent professor, and a man of tre-mendous experience, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., discovered the formula for Page's Celery Compound in the famous incoratory connected with the Dartmouth Medical School. It is the Mass., Mr. J. E. Moyett, whose likeness is given remarkable outcome of the contury's study of blood above, writes frankly: and nerves, and their close dependence upon each "I have taken Paine's Celery Compound and

But remember the time-worn text: "Spring taken, I felt weak and run down and could not comes but once a year." Take advantage of the eat anything in the morning, also had a vomiting favorable season. Get well and strong and free spell every morning after getting up. I took part from the ailments that come from poor blood and of two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and feel worn-out nerves. Changes in the blood and nervous better than I have for a year, I can cheerfully tissues take place very rapidly at this time. In March and April the blood is most capable of throwing off its impurities. Purify the blood and invigorate the nervous sys- wife that Paine's Celery Compound outsells any

tem with Paine's Celery Compoun 1. Hard times and overwork are best met with That is the story from one end of the country to

children a spell, and my hands will be full."

Mrs. Judge Pierson gazed with new curiosity at the little, old maid, poor, hard worked, dressed so plainly. "Dear Miss Cynthia, you are too unselfish! There are so many others to do this good

"But that wouldn't be me, you see, Miss Pierson," was the rejoinder.
"No, I see how you feel about it. I have made arrangements to board several out at the farm house. Miss Cynthia, I thought you had devoted your savings to another purpose," she added, suddenly.
"Well, yes, Miss Pierson, I had, but I guess them front steps will do me a spell, and I've no need to pamper my flesh with a fine front porch.

She spoke cheerfully, but deep in her heart was a sad assurance that she was growing too old to work as hard as she had in the past and that there would be no more money stored away in the blue mug in corner cupboard to build the longed-for

Mrs. Judge Pierson here made beautiful resolve, but she did not tell Miss Warm and tired, Miss Cynthia home and found her pastor awaiting her,

with an open letter in his hand "This came in the morning post, Miss Cynthia, and I came right over to see you. My friend writes she is on the children's committee and is especially interested in setting a pleasant between the committee and is especially interested in getting a pleasant home for awhile for a little girl of eight years, who lives with a hard-working aunt, and a delicate boy of two; both are orphans."

As he spoke and looked at her inquiringly the tender chord which had never vibrated to the love of a mother for her own little ones now awoke and vibrated to sweet symphonies. "I'll take them, too," she said, promptly, "an' four more, parson, just as I first said. When will they be here?" "Tomorrow evening, Miss Cynthia, if it's not too soon for you."

"I'll be ready, parson." How pretty the tent looked, contrasted with the green grass and trees! The stove was arranged, and drew beautifully, and the table was just long enough to seat her would suffice to keep six little ones four expected guests. Miss Cynthia now busied weeks at the least, if she only had enough herself in making stores of good plain cin. herself in making stores of good, plain gingerbread and large, delicious white and brown loaves.

"I can git plenty of milk from Mis' Jenpatent medicines, and a little side kins, on the edge of town, fresh an' rich, show thrown in free. He ain't in an' that's what they'll want, poor dears. business this summer and may glad to make a little rent on the black caps jist ripe, an' sweet apples to of the bouse put the cocking an' vegetables," quoth Miss Cynthia. The lavender-scented sheets were aired and put on the beds, with the pretty quilts

ing evening Miss Cynthia was in quite a flutter, as she stood on the front step and her whole heart in this work of charity, she gazed down the street. Directly Parson began to derive great happiness from it Crane came in sight, a baby in his arms,

"Yours is the first response to my appeal, Miss Cynthia," remarked Parson Crane, as she entered his study and made known her errand. "It is very encouraging, but are you sure that six will not be too much of an undertaking for you?"

The tears rushed to Miss Could not be too much of the could not be too m her little flock were really very manageable. The tent was a great delight to them, the green grass, where they could roll and tumble; the cool, shallow stream, in which Miss Cynthia allowed them to paddle, and the sweet scents and sounds life, all possessed charms for these city waifs. Little Stella Rodman soon became quite a help and pleasure to Miss Cynthia; baby Harry grew fat and rosy, and daily endeared himself more and more to her heart; and at the close of days well spent in working, amusing and instructing young charges, when she lay down to rest, with Harry in her arms, his rosy check against her own, she felt that she had never seen truly happy before.

The outcome of it all was that at the ex-

piration of the month only four sunburnt, happy children returned to their city homes, Stella and Harry remained as Miss Cyr thia Ray's adopted children. The tent was taken down and the little

brown house had resumed its usual ap-pearance, when early one morning Miss Cynthia spied Carpente: Thomson, rule in hand, taking the measurement of the front of her house. He was certainly laboring under some nistake, and she hurried out to tell him

that she had given up the idea of having gazed at her with a broad smile and twink-

"I'm agoin' to put up a porch, Mis' Cynthy, an' no expense to you, an' no questions to be asked and no names given, Mis' Cyn-Miles, architect, in 1846, and was "carnest-hair, It sales curative of dandruff, tetter and all scalp affections.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER hoop iron, worth about half a cent.

Less Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Less Ho

Mr. Thomson planted his feet firmly, as if determined to stand his ground, and knit his brow. "Look ahere, Miss Cynthy, jist ody in this town of ourn who waits sick and blind and lame and takes little orphans under her wing, an' certain persons (no names mentioned, remember) wanted to make a memorial of her" (here Mr. Thomson paused, doubting that he had u correct word), "what's the odds an i where's the objection, Miss Cynthy? I sees none

bles will not persist when only pure blood flows

Thousands of overworked business men and bests

Disorders of the liver, stomach and kidneys can

At the first indication of nervous weakness and

a "run-down" condition of the system, tone up the

stomach with Paine's Celery Compound, regulat-

the pervous system and pourish the body by this

found it to be the best medicine that I have ever

great invigorator.

Try it and be convinced.

other medicine that they keep."

Miss Cynthia's eyes filled with happy tears; her independent spirit could no brook charity, but this kind deed was s delicately proffered she felt that it would be ungrateful to refuse So Miss Cynthia's cherished dream was realized. A climbing rose and a Virginia creeper soon festooned a pret'y, white

porch with a green cand, and her kindly, honest soul never had cause to re-gret the summer's sacrifice that had produced such happy results.

Written for The Evening Star.

All day the sun, like some sad amorist Shone with faint smile, as if of joy surceased Lonely he dreamed, of love's ambrosial feast, And nectarous lips, with rapture lately kissed. But, as he sank, bright gates of amethyst The West oped wide, and, while his light inc To greet chaste Eve forth issuing from the East To rubious roses changed he clouds and mis To the underworld he dropped, and done was day,

Nor long bloomed those ethereal flowers; too so Like Eve herself, gray phantoms of delight, They passed, like all things beautiful, away; Star-crowned, descended venerable Night.

W. L. SHOEMAKER







